THE DAILY BEE.

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E. ROSEWATER. EDITOR.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation.

State of Nebraska, S. S. County of Douglass, Robert Hunter, clerk of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending Feb. 3, 188, was as follows: ending Feb. 3, Feb. 28 Saurday, Jan. 29 Sunday, Jan. 29 Monday, Jan. 39 Tuesday, Jan. 31 Wednesday, Feb. 1 Thursday, Feb. 2 Priday, Feb. 3

Average. HOBERT HUNTER Sworn to and subscribed in my presence this 4th day of February, A. D., 1888. N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

State of Nebraska,
County of Douglass,
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee
Publishing company, that the actual average
daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month
of January, 187, 16,229 copies; for February,
1887, 14,178 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227
copies; for June, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1886, 14,227
copies; for June, 1887, 14,147 copies; for July,
1887, 14,436 copies; for August, 1887, 14,131 copies;
for September, 1887, 14,349 copies; for October,
1887, 14,331; for November, 1887, 15,226 copies; dor
December, 1887, 15,041 copies.

Sworn and subscribed to in my presence this
2d day of January, A. D. 1888, N. P. FEIL,
Notary Public, State of Nebraska,

THE natural gas of Chicago is found principally in the newspaper offices of that city.

THE supreme court of Missouri seems to have no poetry in its soul. It has rendered a decision against female suffrage in that state as regards politics. Women can vote on school matters, how-

A GERMAN chemist has invented an anæsthetic bullet which explodes and strikes a person and puts him to sleep for a number of hours. Every soldier can thus live to fight another day withont running away.

An experimental course in manual training has recently been introduced into some of the public schools of New York city with marked success. The number of applicants for such instruction was much larger than was anticipated.

IOWA is a young state. comparatively, but will nevertheless have occasion to celebrate the centennial of her first settlement this year. This is the foundation of Dubuque which was made by Julian Dubuque, a Frenceman, in 1788. The occasion will no doubt be appropriately consummated by the people of Iowa.

THE experiences of the present winter should teach the patrons of the public schools in this state to pay some attention to their schoolhouses. During the recent blizzard many of these buildings were untenantable, and in many cases the supply of fuel gave out. Such negligence is inexcusable.

IT is to be hoped that no one will be so mean as to collet money for the Nebraska heroine fund and retain the funds. It would be advisable, however. for contributors to exercise a little caution, and not give any money to any party whom they do not know or believe to be perfectly honest.

OVER five thousand dollars has been received by the BEE for the three brave teachers, and still there are no prospects that the generosity of the people has been strained. The sad case of Miss Royce will touch the hearts of all, and pocketbooks which have so far remained closed will undoubtedly be opened in her behalf.

In the east there has been more than usual attention given to the bad effects of impure ice this winter. Chemists affirm that impure ice is as dangerous as impure water, the germs of disease not being destroyed by freezing. Consumers of ice should bear this in mind and take pains to know from what sources they are supplied.

THE Hon. Charles A. Pillsbury, a prominent mill-owner and republican politician of Minneapolis, Minn., thinks that the president's recent tariff message will recreate party lines in the Mr. Pillsbury makes a good brand of flour, but does not seem to be much on the manufacture of prophesy. There are other issues than the tariff between the republican and democratic parties, and back-sliding Minnesota is only a small fraction of the United States.

THE generous fund thus far subscribed for Nebraska's heroic teachers is honorable to the liberality of the people of ent proportions. The work is but begun. Nine-tenths of our people are yet to be heard from, and no man or woman who can give so much as a nickle to this cause should fail to do so. Esnecially should the women interest themselves in it and work zealously for its success. The conduct of these teachers ennobles womanhood, and everywhere their sex should show that they apppreciate and honor these brave and faithful young women. Particularly should the case of Miss Royce enlist the efforts of women to secure for her such provision as would insure this most unfortunate girl against want and shed some cheer upon her blighted life. But the appeal of the BEE is to all, and we confidently expect more rapid growth of the fund for Nebraska's teacher heroines.

The Call to the Churches.

It is hoped that throughout Nebraska to-day the churches will make generous response to the appeal that has been made to them to contribute to the benefit of the heroic teachers who braved the terrible blizzard of January 12, and have so sadly and fearfully suffered therefrom. The BEE has already given reasons why it thinks every religious congregation in the state may most appropriately assist in placing these noble and suffering girls above want. Every christian sentiment, every humane impulse, every sympathy that is touched by great sacrifice in the faithful performance of duty, makes appeal in behalf of these stricken young teachers. Where could this appeal be more properly made than to the religious congregations of our state gathered in worship and praise of Him who put charity above all things?

The extremely sad case of Miss Shattuck is well known. She has lost both her feet and will be helpless for life. The situation of Miss Royce is equally pathetic and makes a no less touching appeal to public beneficence. It was thought this young teacher would fully recover, or at the worst would not lose her frozen limbs. The BEE, however, is advised that both of her feet will be amputated, and that she will also lose one of her arms. What heart is there that will not be touched with the tenderest sympathy for this most unfortunate girl? Is there one christian woman in Nebraska who will not feel, when this most painful and pitiful story is told her, that it is her duty to give something to the terribly stricken sister who lies in helpless suffering, perhaps under the shadow of death? What a theme is here for summoning to action the love, the tender solicitude, the benevolence which it is the office of the church to teach and to foster!

We confidently hope and expect that the churches of Omaha will show such zeal and results in behalf of these heroic and unfortunate teachers as will give them claim to the highest honor among the christian congregations of the state. They have an opportunity to set an example which the world will applaud. It is most earnestly hoped they will improve it.

The Case of Miss Royce.

The saddest and most distressing case appealing to the sympathy and philanthropy of the people of Nebraska is that of Miss Louise Royce, of Plainview, Pierce county. This young teacher, it will be remembered, accompanied by three of her pupils, lost her way in the blizzard and passed the fearful night in a snow drift. Her efforts to protect the little oncs in her care from the biting and freezing storm were unavailing, and one after another the little forms became motionless in death. The teacher, herself badly trozen, managed in the morning to get to a farm house and there announced the heartrending fact of the death of the children. The whole pathetic story of that awful experience in the pitiless storm has been given in the BEE as related by Miss Royce. It was among the most sorrowful incidents of the many that have been told as the result of the memorable blizzard.

suffering from her frozen limbs, but it they would be saved. That hope, however, had to be abandoned. A dispatch to the BEE from the physician attending Miss Royce states that she will lose both of her feet and one of her arms, it having been decided to amputate them next Tuesday. If she survives so terrible an ordeal, Miss Royce will be utterly helpless. Thus far the subscriptions in her behalf have been made chiefly as a recognition of her noble devotion. Expecting her ultimate recovery the thought of the subscribers to the fund has been simply to generously honor her heroic faithfulness and fortitude. The inexpressibly sad change in her condition makes her case the strongest possible in its appeal to sympathy and philanthropy. It must touch all hearts who can feel for human suffering and misfortune. It must convey to all, in a language more pathetic than words can frame, a call to help, with such aid as it is within human power to give, this most unfortunate girl, bereft of all power to hereafter help herself. She did her duty heroically, unselfishly, and her sacrifice is great. No reward can be beyond her merit.

The Demand For a Hospital. At a recent meeting of the Omaha board of charities the subject of a city hospital was discussed and the urgent need of such an institution strongly pointed out. A committee was appointed to request the council to set apart a lot on which a temporary hospital could be built for the care of persons in the city who must have recourse to hospital treatment. The matter will very likely be brought to the attention of the council at its next regular meeting, and it is hoped will receive such consideration from that body as the importance and

pressing nature of the subject demand. The BEE has several times within a few months referred to this question of a city hospital and urged that something should be done to meet the steadily increasing requirements for such an institution. The demand necessarily grows with the growth of the Nebraska, but it must not be allowed to community. Every day brings its evistop at anywhere near its pres- dence of this. The number of accidents, of homeless people stricken with sudden itlness, and of helpless poor whose indigence compels them when suffering from injury or sickness to appeal to public care, grows with the advance of population. At present these unfortunates are cared for with difficulty, and not in the way that should be provided by so large and prosperous a city as Omaha. We are in the matter of sufficient and well-provided hospital accomodations behind every other city in the country with which in all other respects we favorably compare. This is very much to our discredit, and will be increasingly so if we permit it to continue. It is a disparagement of the humane sentiment of the community. It is a reflection upon the liberality of our peothe ensuing week will witness a still ple. Every citizen must earnestly desire that the good repute of Omaha

shall not be thus tarnished, when the

cause may be removed with so little effort and cost.

It is not a satisfactory reply to this demand to say that we shall have ample provi-sion for those city people who will require hospital care and treatment when the county hospital building is completed. Better provision is wanted now, and in any event a distinctively city hospital, centrally located, will always be needed. The county building is remote, and all hospital cases cannot be expediently conveyed there at once. Some of them need the promptest attention with the least possible additional strain to already nearly exhausted vital forces. To convey such cases a long distance before proper treatment could be secured might be to render any treatment valueless. But the arguments in favor of a centrally located city hospital, fully provided with every modern accommodation and appliance, are obvious. The demand, also, is plain, and is declared by those who have the best opportunity for information to be urgent. It is for the council to listen and give heed to this demand, and it is confidently hoped that the appeal to be made to that body by the committee of the board of charities will not be in vain.

The Road to Culture.

Every year is adding to the culture of the west and removing from the most active and stirring section of the country the grounds for the charge of "social crudeness." Year by year as wealth has accumulated and society has settled down to a stable basis of permanency, the culture which accompanies wealth and leisure has increased in our midst. Taste which has been stimulated by reading and travel has found means and leisure for its gratification. Increased incomes have afforded their possessors the wherewith to gratify the desire for books, paintings and works of art. Generous citizens have founded universities, schools of art, conservatories of music and galteries of painting and sculpture. The art movement in the west which was recently the subject of an admiring series of articles in a popular magazine is only another exemplification of the general law that culture follows leisure and leisure wealth.

But while leisure and wealth are necessary for the proper inception and stimulus of culture, it must not be understood that the cultivation of correct tastes is impossible where both or either are not found. Every youth or maiden with a library, a series of concerts or a collection of pictures within reach has the chance to cultivate himself or herself to a correct taste in literature or music or art.

The study of the best is the road to culture. Acquaintance with the best authors should be sought as much as acquaintance with the best people. The trash of literature should be as widely shunned as the trash of society. A simply bound volume of a standard author on the book shelves is more valuable than a dozen copies of the scavengers of literature though arrayed in all the glory of "crushed levant." An hour with Burke is worth more to a student of style and the art of expression than a month with Howells. A month's for the toil, a thousand times over, than had been hoped until yesterday that a year expended in the technical musical pyrotechny of the jingle stringers of the modern school. A modest etching or line engraving with motive and execution showing the fire of genius will do more to educate its possessor than

> "paintings." It is the failing of the present age that quantity not quality seems to be the prevailing aim. But is is quality not quantity which gives the stimulus to culture. Culture after all is only the approach to the ideal through the study of literature, of music and of the arts. It is an acquisition which lies within the reach of all where means for its pursuit are within grasp. And it is largely because such means are becoming more widely disseminated in the west through public and private benefactions, and are more generally sought for by the individual as communities settle down into the current of a stable and continuous life, that culture is showing itself in the manifestation of correct taste among the people.

a score of "shanghai" daubs in oil

which are dignified by the names of

Arresting Irish Priests.

The frequent arrest of Catholic priests by the British government because of the identification of the clergy with the nationalist movement in Ireland, makes it clear that the Salisbury ministry despair of enlisting the papal influence against the cause of home rule. The representation of the Duke of Norfolk and other tory Catholics at the vatican have been clearly outweighed by the protests of Archbishop Walsh and Cardinal Manning.

There can be no doubt that the influence of the Irish clergy has been so great with the depressed people that they have been restrained from grave agrarian crimes or a repetition of the Phoenix park incident, though sorely goaded by tory persecution bent upon provoking overt acts which might justify the tory policy of coercion and repression. The arrests of Catholic priests are doubtless designed to the same end, but happily for the Irish people there have not been any outbursts of indignation and revenge. With Gladstone and 200 liberal members of parliament at their back, the Irish people have a powerful incentive to self-control under oppression, and they seem fully alive to the danger of any atrocious folly which might estrange them. The reaction against tory rule will inevitably be hastened if the Irish people restrain themselves, for the English people recognize in the Catholic clergy the most powerful influence at work to keep the home rule movement within the lines of law and peace.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Chicago is still several laps behind in the race for the national democratic convention. Steps have been taken at Hoston to effect a thorough club organization of young working democrats throughout the state.

Since the republican club meeting in New

York over 700 republican clubs have been organized throughout the country.

The democratic papers are rejoicing over the prospect of Blaine's getting the republi-can nomination. Says the Washington Congressman Groff, of West Virginia, is

regareed by the Atlania Capital as the best selection for vice president the republicans could make. It is predicted that the Blair bill would be declared unconstitutional by nearly every judge on the supreme, bench if brought be-

fore that tribunal. The late mugwunp press has come around to Mr. Cleveland's ries, that political activity among officeholders is pernicious only when the officeholders are republicans.

Indiana will send a Harrison delegation to the Chicago convention, but it is more than hinted that Judge Gresham could have their votes should the indications favor him. The Keokuk Gate City (rep.) insists that

"the republicans of Iowa should this year go to the national convention solid, united, and resolute in their support of an Iowa man for president.

The Albany Journal (rep.) says: "New York is too close a state for republicans to take any chances on the non-partisanship and fair intent of democrats who will spend the public funds this year."

Mayor Hewitt of New York is said to be the most independent man that ever occupied the mayor's chair. He cares no more for the politicians who nominated him than he does for the mummies in a dime museum. He does just as he pleases. He walks over the political bosses every hour in the day, and upsets every plan that the ward leaders make. He dislikes professional politicians. In fact, he hates them. He has no use for them. He knows how to snub them, and he plainly tells them that he does not want to see them.

A Suggestion for Babblers. Philadelphia Call

An ounce of keep-your-mouth-shut is better than a pound of explanation after you've said it.

> Where Bacon Missed It. Indianapolis Journal.

If Bacon had known what good stuff he was grinding out (as the police reporter would express it) he never would have allowed worthless Will Shakespeare get all the glory for it.

Correctly Geared Benevolence.

Chicago gives work to its unemployed by hiring them to keep the sidewalks clean under the direction of an organized charity. This is double back-action benevolence-it helps the poor and gives the city a good footing.

Cheap Notoriety.

Chicago News.

This is the very time of year that every prominent man in the country finds time to run down to Washington and get "mentioned" for the office of president or vicepresident. It only costs a round-trip ticket and a pocketful of cigars.

Philadelphia Press. The country seems to be about as far

No Bankruptcy Law in Sight.

away from a practical bankruptcy law as congress is from a knowledge of the real wishes of the people who elected it. The first gap will not be filled until there has been some genuine progress in the latter,

> A Shower of Blessings. Chicago News.

With oil and natural gas Philadelphia syndicates, and a big republican majority all within its own borders, Illinois can shake hands cordially with Pennsylvania and lay claim to being somewhat of a keystone state herself.

Present Days are Best.

Angelique De Lande. Miss Royce has experienced severe hard study of Beethoven will pay more The past is dead and buried, and I have Upon its joys and sorrows, to open never

Its key is safely hidden on memory's faithful And to my heart I whisper, "The present days

Think-not I have forgotten the cherished friends of yore,
Call them not lost, my loved ones, they're
just within the door;
And often when I'm lonely they share my evening rest, And their dear voices whisper "The present

days are best." O golden days of childhood! O girlhcod's When in the fragrant wildwood I plucked the Summer flowers, Your very memory cheers me like some dear

welcome guest; Yet chide me not for saying, "The present days are best."

Dear are the friendly faces that meet me on the way, Sweet are the roadside blossoms that smile A few bright sprays I'll grather and wear

them on my breast; For they, too, softly whisper, "The present days are best." To do the work appointed by Him who rules

my life, To face, with dauntless spirit, the world's opposing strife, Or if, in utter weakness, e'er noonday I must

God wills it, and I answer, "The present days O friends! who count oyour dearest among

the silent dead, Sit not within the shadows, mourning the joys now fled; The living claim your service, and they in-Who help to make for others the present days

THE GREAT UNKNOWN RUSSIAN

[WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY BEE.] "Who is Stepniak!"

Who is the seemingly presumptuous Russ who has ventured to write an open address to the United States senate from his hiding place in London, in protest against a proposed extradition treaty between the greatest republic and the greatest empire to-day on the face of the earth?

"A remarkable fellow," the discriminating reader will say after, reading his protest, between the lines of which appear indubitable evidence of an inspiring mind of power, but so inadequate an estimate does not satisfy the interest which his letter stirs. "Who is Stepniak!" is a query you might

address to any exputriated Muscovite, and the gleam of pleasure and enthusiasm which would light his eye would swiftly assure you that Stepniak is one held in high esteem There are over one hundred million souls in Russia, and though not more than one in one hundred thousand of them have ever seen Stepulak in the flesh and not more than one in a million of them have ever known him as Stepniak, he is known to all Russia-reverenced by the liberty-lovers and feared by royalty and its minions.

Stepniak is the nom de plumetof a man of about five and thirty years. He is of noble birth and a man of considerable literary distinction. But it is from the fact that he is the known head of the Nihilists, the great secret political organization which is slowly but surely revolutionizing Russia, that Stepniak takes his fame and repute. How little the average person at this side of the Atlantic knows of Russia, its people, its literature, its social condition! The acquaintance to be gained at such long range is perforce meager, because it is but recently that translations of Russian books attracted attention. Through the newspapers we learn by cable occasion-

ally of the killing of a czar, the frustration of a plot designed for assassination or the exile to Siberia of suspected enemies of the state, but unless one has read deeper than the current news reports the knowl-

edge of nihilism, its purpose and adherents,

is very superficial indeed. Stepniak's "Underground Russia" is book the perusal of which will shock the average American who, self-satisfied in his own liberty, does not dream that in this socalled age of enlightenment such semi-barbarism, despotism and legalized atrocity can prevail, and that over one hundred million people are subject to it-absolutely without constitutional guaranty or protection-at the autocratic will of one man. Such a condition the American mind will readily concede to be sufficient justification for agitation, as we call it. But agitation is prohibited in Russia. and agitators are declared convicts with scarcely the formality of a trial. Naturally the policy of repression has forced those holding to the theories of the broader rights

autocracy. The people of this country have by some unknown process of miseducation come to look upon nihilists with ill-favor, akin to horror. They have confounded nihilism with other isms and generally believe it an admixture of laziness and blood-thirstiness. To be a Russian, besotted and stupid, with a fierce look and voluble tongue is to be a nihilist in the American mind, and yet no misconception could be grosser. Nihilism does not prevail among the peasantry and the lower classes in Russia. Intelligence and education are prerequisites to admission to the revolution society's ranks. Blood-letting s not a cardinal necessity with nihilist-it is the dernier re-Society conserves its safety with the block and the rope; the nihilist deals with the enemy of society with his own weapon-assassination. He may be wrong but so are the conditions which produced

him and amid which he exists; conditions

maintained defiantly and by brute force.

of the people into secret organization and the

nihilists are thus a legitimate product of

As said before, nihilism is the penchant of the intelligent classes. Contemporary Russian literature deals with no other ques tion. Even the peace-loving Tolstoi can write only of socialism as a more desirable cure for the ills which nihilism seeks to remedy. So insidious and all-permeating has nihilism become-even members of the royal family, it is said, being numbered among the adherents-that the Russian government has been unable to cope with it politically. An The present czar avowedly wishing to continue the policy of his father, whose manumission of 15,000,000 serfs lives as evidence of history progress of civilization, concluded some time ago to educate the children of the poor, with the ulterior purpose of inculcating in their minds respect for autocracy. The min-

instance demonstrating this may be cited. ister of education accordingly broadened the scope of Russian schools and through his censorship of studies endeavored to apply a corrective for tyrrancide by pointing out to the youthful mind the fate of Brutus and Tarquin, Harmodius and Hipparchus, etc. It was a fad, but it was not without its lesson. The increased number educated, increased the number of nihilists and the growth of nihilism, and within a few months the minister of education has issued a circular to the cura tors of all scholastic institutions, directing that henceforth they refuse "to receive as pupils the children of domestic servants, cooks, washerwomen, small shopkeepers and others of like condition, who should not be raised from the circle to which belong and be thereby led to become discontented and irritated against the inevitable inequalities of existing social positions." It is the autocrat's policy of repression cropping out—the apology and excuse for nihilism.

But to Stepniak-he is the acknowledged head and leader of the great nihilistic movement. He is in volunteer exile because Siberia is the only portion of Russia in which the czer would allow him to reside, if indeed he did not have him shot. He took to nihilism in his youth in the university and by natural force of character and brain power became a leader in the secret councils of the nihilists. Thoroughly patriotic and unselfish, his life is devoted to the betterment of his fellowmen. He is the apostle of force as opposed to Tolstoi, the apostle of suasion. He is a much younger man than Tolstoi yet with him has been the contemporary of Tourguenieff, Katkoff and Herzen the most prominent men of Russian letters at this day - though Tourgueniff and Katkoff are now deceased. He writes a great deal for Russian papers. but always over the signature "Stepniak." The press censor prevents any attempt he might make to disseminate his doctrines in the public prints, but for all of that the propaganda of nihilism, the strength of Stepniak pen and his hold upon the people of Russia are beyond the power of autocaacy to prevent

or break. What he has written in protest against the proposed extradition treaty between this country and Russia are not idle words, nor impudence, as some self-sufficient journals have been pleased to say. "The land of the free" should not cease to be the refuge and asylum of liberty-loving patriots, at the instance of a despot who denies to his people even a constitution. If Russians who would make their homes in America can be arrested and taken back to Russia for political offenses, as the proposed treaty contemplates, why not a treaty with England which would put Fenians at the mercy of Downing street and Dublin castle? The people of the United States can well listen to Stepniak, even if they revolt at dynamite and conspiracy as weapons in regulating society.

Will Stepniak's real identy ever be known to the world! Perhaps. His death may reveal it. Or if Alexander III shall ever issue such a proclamation as his father signed March 12, 1881, summoning a national assembly to formulate a constitution, but which was never promulgated because of his assassination the following day. Stepniak may divest himself of the mystery enveloping his personality, and come out into the world to be honored as his talents and patriotism deserve. But while spies of the Russian police are constantly lurking in the shadow of his footsteps he will remain to the uninitiated simply Stepniak. F. R. M.

Seized By Foreclosure. Yesterday the Esmond hotel was seized by the foreclosure of a \$3,700 chattel mortgage held by S. P. Morse. About \$1,000 had been paid on this. At present Mr. Porter Carson, the clerk, has charge of the hotel unti further arrangements are made. It is expected that the notel will be continued, but the cafe part of it will be run as a separate

enterprise. Mr. Corby claims to have sunk

nearly \$6,000 in his hotel venture.

Major Burt's Promotion. Major Andrew S. Burt, of the Eighth in fantry, located at Fort Robinson, Neb., has been promoted to lieutenant colonel, with headquarters at Fort Laramie, Wyo., vice Lieutenant Colonel Collins, retired from

Fire at Sturgis.

DEADWOOD, Dak., Feb. 4 .- [Special Tele gram to the BEE.]-A fire broke out in O'Cline's restaurant in Sturgis at 8:30 o'clock this morning. The fire was caused by small boy playing with matches. The flames spread to a livery stable office, a big new barn, a tailor shop and a Chinese laundry, all of which were destroyed. The Advertiser office saved most of their material. Charles Wancis was the owner of all the buildings.

WANT THE RATE CUT IN TWO

Lincoln Lumbermen File a Complaint Against the B. & M.

THE PRICE OF COAL REDUCED.

Dealers Finally Decide to Do the Fair Thing-Preparing For a Campaign Against Glanders-City Brevities.

TEROM THE BEE'S LINCOLN BUREAU.] The Lincoln lumber dealers yesterday filed the following complaint against the B. & M. road with the state board of transportation, demanding that the board investigate the rates and declare a reasonable schedule, alleging that 50 per cent of the present rates would be reasonable, and that the lumber trade of the city suffers through the existing discrimination:

The Lumber Dealers of Lincoln, Neb., vs The Burlington & Missouri River Railroad Company, and the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company (owner).

To the Board of Transportation of the State of Nebraska—Your complainants, the lumber dealers of Lincoln, Neb., are engaged in buying and shipping lumber to and from in buying and shipping lumber to and from said city. Complainants desire to sell, and ship from Lincoln to divers and sundry stations located on the line of said defendant's railroad in the state of Nebraska. Said complainants are permanently engaged in and expect to continue in the business of buying and shipping lumber, and are obliged to ship their freight largely over said defendant's road, and the same will be shipped from Lin-coln on the lumber tariff published and posted

up by said railroad defendant.

That the figures named in said tariff on lumber from Lincoln is hereto attached and made a part of this petition; that said tariff is a local mileage tariff, and is applied to the distances from Lincoln to the various sta tions to arrive at the rates quoted and charged by said defendants.

That the said tariff so printed and posted up is unjust and unreasonable, and the rates of freight demanded by said railroad company from said confplainants are unjust and unreasonable. That said tariff rates discriminate against

this locality, and against the firms making this complaint, and by way of illustration, i statement of rates is attached comparing the rates from the cities of Omaha, St. Joseph,

Kansas City and Lincoln.

That reasonable and just rates would be at least one half less than the present rates required to be paid by the present lumber tariff of said defendant, to all points on said respondent's railroad, from Lincoln in the state of Nebraska; which unjust and unreasonable rates are as fixed by the pres ent tariff, and demanded and required to be paid by said respondent railroad company. That the said schedule of rates as set forth,

and the tariff rates on lumber now published and posted up, and the rates of freight therein set forth are required to be paid by said com-plainants to said respondent from Lincoln in said state of Nebraska to stations in the state of Nebraska.

That the said rates so required to be paid

by said respondent are neither just nor rea-sonable, but the same are unjust and unrea-sonable, and that 50 per cent of the rates required by said tariff from Lincoln over the line of said respondent's railroad would be just and reasonable; also that said tariff discriminates against this city, and gives undue preference to other localities within and without the state. Whereupon complainant prays your honora-ble board of transportation will investigate the

matter herein set forth, and of which com-plaint is herein made, and ascertain and de termine what are reasonable and just rates for the distribution of lumber over said de-fendant's line of railroad from Lincoln to the various stations thereon in the state of Nebraska, and when such just and reasonable rates for the transportation of lumber from Lincoln over said railroad is so ascertained and determined, a schedule of said just and reasonable rates be furnished said respond ent, and said respondent be required to put the same in force, over and along said railroad to all points thereon from the said city of Lincoln, and that the order of said board be enforced by the proper legal proceeding therefor, and for such other and further re lief as shall be just and reasonable in the premises. State of Nebraska, ss.

Lancaster County, | 88.

The undersigned being first duly sworn, on their oath depose and say that they are dealers in lumber at Lincoln, Nebraska, and that the facts as above set forth are true as they BADGER LUMBER CO. C. C. MUNSON & CO. verily believe. CHICAGO LUMCER CO.

S. A. BROWN & Co. Subscribed in my presence and sworn to before me this 3d day of February, 1888. Epson Rich, Notary Public. G. M. Lumbertson, Attorney.

THE PRICE IS DOWN. The price of coal in Lincoln, like Davy Crockett's coon, has come down. During the past week the dealers in Lincoln went and reduced the price from \$12 to \$11 per ton. This reduction was not based on any reduction in rates and it is entirely immaterial what caused it. Sufficient it is to the people know that it is down to an honest fair basis, compared with former prices; and the appearance at least is that the pool has retired from the business of swallowing the reduced rate that the board of transportation and the freight bureau secured for the citizens of Lincoln. It is to be hoped that this is the

isfy the dealers in the future. EXTERMINALING GLANDERS. The live stock sanitary commission is hard at work pushing the complaints made in the office, to a settlement, mos of the board being out in the state the greater part of the time. Since the change in the quarantine rules which does away with inspection at points of entry, the board find they will have much more time to stamp out epidemic and in the course of the next three months they hope to have all complaints passed upon. The amount paid by the commission during the month of January for stock condemned and killed was \$1,914.

INSURANCE RETURNS.

case and that an honest profit will sat

Insurance returns have been received from the following additional companies: Agricultural, of Watertown, N. Y -Premiums, \$3,859.13; losses incurred \$815.22; losses paid, same. Boylston, of Boston—Premiums, \$2,333.84; losses incurred, \$2,704.75; losses paid, \$1,304.75. Citizens, of New York—Premiums, \$17,136.52; losses incurred, \$11,535.31; losses paid, \$11,990.48. Insurance com pany of Dakota, of Sioux Falls-Pre-miums, \$2,750.94; losses incurred, none. Syndicate, of Minneapolis-Premiums \$438.87; losses incurred, none. Sun, of San Francisco-Premiums, \$4,715.50; losses incurred, \$540.25; Losses paid \$1,110.55. Sun Fire Office, of Lon-Premiums, \$5.900.23; losses incurred, \$2,774.00; losses paid, \$4,739.42. Union of Philadelphia-Premiums, \$492.00: losses incurred none.

CHURCH AND CITY. This afternoon the meeting at the Y M. C. A. rooms will be addressed by Rev. O. A. Williams, pastor of the First Baptist church, and the male choir from the same church will furnish very acceptable music. The invitation to attend is extended to all.

Mr. T. H. Leavitt, vice president for Nebraska of the National Law and Order league, has called the attention of the state league to meeting of the national league which meets in its sixth annual session in the city of Philadelphia on the 21st and 22d of February. Steps will be taken to have Nebraska

represented. Rev. E. H. Chapin, pastor of the Universalist church, has arranged for a number of Sunday evening addresses on reform topics. These are as follows:

Sunday evening. February 5, Temperance Problem," Albert Temperance Problem," Albert Wat-kins; Sunday evening, February 12, "The Suffrage Problem," Mrs. Cara B. Colby; Sunday evening, February 19, "The Labor Problem," N. S. Harwood; Sunday evening, February 26, "Religion and Poverty," Chancellor Irving

J. Manatt.

secretary of the Y. M. C. A., is in the city and to-day addresses the students at the state university morning, afternoon and evening. Mr. Ober is a very prominent worker in the cause and will undoubtedly greatly interest all who may attend his meetings. Trinity Methodist church, which has only been organized in this city for a few months, has made very rapid progress. When organized it had a membership of sixty-one and shortly afterward they built a commodious chapel in

C. K. Ober, international college

which to worship. During a recent series of meetings 120 had been added to the membership, make a total of 181. The people of the Christian church are pushing their subscription list for their new church on the corner of Fourteenth and K streets. The founda-tion work was commenced in the fall months and the edifice when completed will cost not less than \$45,000.

There were between two and three thousand in attendance at the Y. M. C. A. rooms during the month of January. The special meetings for young men had a total attendance of 554; 263 baths were supplied and 285 letters were written for the association rooms. The financial secretary is doing active work collecting subscriptions.

BENCH AND BAR. District Court. WANT THEIR PROPERTY.

The United States Electric Lighting company yesterday began a suit against Charles S. Higgins, his wife and the Omaha National bank to recover possession of two Weston electric dynamos of the value of \$2,000; two armatures valued at \$400; two potential indicators valued at \$75; two rheostals valued at \$50; two base frames valued at \$30; 250 lamps valued at \$150; 250 lamp holders valued at \$150.

A BREACH OF CONTRACT.

James W. Hunt, in his petition filed yesterday, alleges that he engaged in a contract with James S. Horn, Edwin Sharp and William Fitch, which was not fulfilled on the part of the defendants and that he has thereby suffered in the sum of \$4,709.20, for which he wants a judgement.

County Court. C. S. HIGGINS SUED.

Suit was brought yesterday by the Midland Electric Light company against Charles S. Higgins to recover \$289.59 on a promisory note.

DAMAGED FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS WORTH. John Samuelson and his wife Lillie complain that they were ejected from their premises by John Mulvihill and Daniel P. O'Con nel whereby they were damaged in the sum of \$500 for which amount they ask judgment.

JUDGMENT AGAINST THE MILLARD. Yesterday Judge Shields rendered a judgment in favor of John G. Malone for \$42.80 against the proprietors of the Millard hotel, The action was based on the loss of property left in care of a porter emyloyed at the hotel.

THE STEVENS LEVEE. In Which There Was a Communion of Genial Souls.

Max Meyer & Brothers, together with their numerous employes, held a most joyous levee in Mr. Julius Meyer's rooms last evening in honor of Mr. Charlie Stevens, an old and valued attache of the house, who is about to launch forth in business as a member of the new firm of Alfred Meinberg & Co. To say that the occasion was recherche, would not be saying too much. No pains or expense were spared in insuring it as such, and completely did its engineers
After a bountous repast on all the succeed. viands of the season, there was music and speeches. Messrs. A. Manderberk, Moritz Meyer, A. Hart, A. Wilde, H. Bohme, H. A. Hollett, A. Metzgar and dozens of others made happy oratorical efforts, and the conade happy oratorical efforts, and the co viviality was continued until late in the night. Truly Max Meyer, and his army of employes, gave to Mr. Stevens, their old confrere, a most felicitous send off, and it is as one of the brightest events in his life. safe to say the occasion will be

Licensed to Wed. The following marriage heenses were issued yesterday by Judge Shields:

Name and residence. Philip Klinkerbeer, South Omaha..... 35 Gertrude Newman, South Omaha... 29
Herbert Berry, Sioux City, Ia... 24
Mary Lundgren, Sioux City, Ia... 27 in the cases or Phillip Klinkenbeer and Herbert Berry.

A COWBOY KILLED. A Seventeen-Year-Old Lad Kills His

Would-Be Slayer. CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 4 .- [Special Telegram to the BEE.]-A shooting affray occurred at Dayton, near Buffalo, Wyo., at 4:30 o'clock vesterday morning, which resulted in the instant killing of Will Smith, a well known cowboy. The killing was done by Robert Atkinson, a boy seventeen years of age. The fight was the continuation of a quarrel commenced by the men a week ago, when Smith beat Atkinson over the head with a beer bottle. Yesterday morning Smith, with several comrades, rode up to the house where Atkinson was sleeping, and fired through the window. Atkinson returned the fire with a Winchester rifle, killing Smith and wounding one of his com-

panions. To Close Up the Demi Reps. St. Joseph, Mo., Feb. 4 .- Special Telegram to the BEE.]-A bitter war has broken out among the demi-monde world in this city. The prosecuting attorney has taken advantage of it, and it is highly probable that what is known as the "roomers" will be driven out of town. The keepers of the regular bawdy houses have become so incensed that they have employed regular detectives, who are engaged in getting a complete list of all the "roomers" in the city. The fines will be any-where from \$1 to \$1,000. This class of society has grown and increased in this city, because the police have been unable to get them

The Douglas Coal Find.

DOUGLAS, Wyo., Feb. 4.—[Special Telegram to the BEE. |-The big coal strike a few miles west of Douglas slope proves to be a sevenfoot vein of coal equal to the Rock Springs product. This bonanza is owned by Douglas men who have unlimited capital and who incorporated under the name of the Fetterman Coal company. The company comprises Deforest Richards and J. Ware Foster, president and cashier of the First National bank; A. D. Chamberlain, manager of the Wyoming Lumber company; C. H. King, wholesale grocer, and others. They have sent a man east after machinery and will soon be in shape to supply Nebraska and the Black Hills with fuel.

Going Through Douglas.

Douglas, Wyo., Feb. 4 .- [Special Telegram to the Ber.]-The Cheyenne & . Northern surveyors drove grade stakes through the city to-day. The end of the road is now twenty-seven miles from Douglas, where Fitzgerald has a force of men at work. The road forms a junction here with the Wyoming Central.

Provisions for Fort McKinney. FORT McKINNEY, Wyo., Feb. 4.-[Special Telegram to the BEE.]-The commissary stores to replace loss by the fire of January 14 arrived to-day and were unloaded in good condition.